CONTINUED PROM EIGHTH PAGE.

theological institutions of the Catholic Church in this country. It will be open to students of all anatonalities, and one of its special features will be the dissemination of all the higher branches of study in the English, German and French languages, Professors and teachers of great ability have been secured. A small church and school will be attached to it, both of which will be open for the accommodation of the Catholic people of Chambersburg and the rural districts adjoining. A dislance of two miles has now to be travelled by these people and their children of the German population to attend to their religious and educational wants, no church or schools being nearer to them than those belonging to the Order of St. Francis, which are located in the centre of Trenton. Seven students are to arrive the coming week, who will take up their residence temporarily in the quarters which are now being vacated by the Sisters of Charity. Bishop Corrigan has given his consent to this praiseworthy enterprise, notwithstanding much pressure was brought to bear on him to discountenance it. A prominent German Catholic, while speaking on this topic yesterday to a Hisrald Preporter, stated "that the Germans of Trenton and Chambersburg are very thankful to the Bishop for his kindness, and he may be sure they will do their duties as his children, and that the Chambersburg congregation will support their pastor as liberally as any other congregation in Trenton, without help from any one outside the parish."

St. Francis Hospital, located in the suburbs of Trenton, and adjacent to the site of this new seminary, will be open for the reception of patients three weeks hance. It has been in course of construction for the last three years, during which time the good Sisters of St. Francis have worked with the most commendable zeal and untiring perseverance for the success of this philanthropic undertaking. It cost \$20,000, which was contributed by all nationalities and denominations. Access will be had to it by all classes of the comm

### THE ROLLING MILL STRIKE.

Destitution and Suffering on the Ohio River in Consequence of the Labor Dispute in the Iron Mills.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18, 1874. The boss rollers and heaters in Swift's rolling ill, of Newport, Ky., which works about 800 operatives, receded from the Pittsburg scale of prices for manufactured fron, and the mili is idje. About 600 of the operatives have families, and a great deal of destitution and suffering are entailed by the action of the bosses. The rebellion of the bosses embraces all the mills in the Ohio Valley, as well as mills in Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois

bosses embraces all the mills in the Ohio Valley, as well as mills in Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois. As Newport lies just across the Ohio River from this city communication is easy with the Cincinnati mills, and the rebels show a solid front. All the manulacturers ask is for the laborers to co-operate with them to produce fron at a cost which shall enable them to put it in the market so as to compete with Pittsburg prices. The bosses will not accede, and a general stoppage of work is the result. The manulacturers decided upon their action from the fact that while fron has failen in price there never has been any decrease in the wages paid for its production here. Each of the bosses nets \$40 per day, after paying their helpers, and the sliding scale would reduce this net pay about thirty per cent, still leaving a handsome margin of clear gain. There are twenty-cight of these men engaged in the resistance at Switt's mill, which has been chosen as the battle ground, as the proprietors are determined to run it with men who will come in on the sliding scale; but it is almost as much as their life is worth to do it. Those who accept are denounced as "black sheep," and are mobbed while going from and coming to the mill. They are walted on at night by committees and threatened with violence. The mill is guarded by special details of police, and in some cases the industrious operatives have to be accompanied by policemen to and from their homes. The operatives are as effectually under the control of the bosses as were in old times the slaves on a cotton plantation, and think they are marriers to a principle, because they suffer rather than go back on their bosses. Many of their families are sleeping on straw in sheds and would starve to death out for the sustenance received at the soup houses in Newport and this city. The bosses are all well off and swear to stick it out as long as the manufacturers. It is not a question of pride or obsinacy with the latter, but a mere question of ability to produce manufactured iron

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1874. The steamer Costa Rica, which has been thor oughly repaired, sailed for Panama at noon ves terday. She took the greater portion of the cargo of the steamer China.

ANOTHER OVERDUE STEAMER. The steamer Colorado, due here on Tuesday last,

has not yet arrived. few days.

There has been a heavy fall of rain throughout the interior of the State, with destructive gales in

prevailed here last night, doing considerable damage to houses, &c., in the suburbs, but none to the shipping in the harbor.

Reports show that the small pox is still decreasing.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cotton quiet: fair demand: good ordinary, 13%c.; mid-fling, 16c. Net receipts, 4,728 baies. Exports coastwise, 12. Sales, 2,200. Stock, 108,236. Cotton—Demand fair; midding, 16%; low midding, 5c.; strict good ordinary, 13%; Net receipts, 5.0% sales; gross, 5,910. Exports—10 Great Britain, 8,133; loastwise, 749. Sales, 3,000; last evening, 3,000. Stock, 76,958.

Cotton higher: middling, 15%c.: strict good ordinary. 3%c. Net receipts 2,847 baies. Exports constwise, 504, ales, 1,000. Stock, 63,523.

ales, 1,000. Stock, 63,523.

SAVANNAH. Jan. 17, 1874.

Cotton casy: middling, 15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c. Net receipts, 4,043 bales exports coasiwise, 2,567. Saies, 1,671. Stock, 14,229. Cotton more steady; middling, 15;c.; low middling, 15;c.; strict good ordinary, 14;c. Net receipts, 2,35; alea Exports—To Great Britain, 2,098; coastwise, 909, alea, 1,230. Stock, 5,043.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 42c. Rosin firm at \$2 15 or strained. Crude turpentine steady at \$1 50 for hard, 13 80 for yellow dip. Tar duil at \$250.

pi 80 for yellow dip. Tar duil at \$2.56.

Piour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at \$8 for No. 1 spring, \$9 for amber winter, \$9.50 for white o. and \$10 for double extra. Wheat unchanged, sales job bushels. No. 1 Milwaukee club at \$1.60. Corn quies ind lower, offered at 78c. Barley quiet; Up Lake, 4anada, heid at \$1.75. Corn meal, \$1.65 for boiled and 100 for unboiled per cwt. Milliged unchanged; shorts, \$12 a \$27; shipstuffs, \$28 a \$24; iniddings, \$25 a \$25 per on. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Hoston 60c, to New York 50o., to Albany 42c.

on. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Hopton 60c, to New York 50c, to Albany 20c.

Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,700
bbls.: wheat, 23,369 bushels; corn, 36,600 do.; cast, 43,000
30.: barley, 5,450 do. Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels;
corn, 24,500 do.; oats, 42,200 do.; barley, 2,400 do. Plour
firm; sales of western ground spring at 16 a 37 co. bakers, 77 26 a 38 25: amber, 8 ales of 800 bushels No. 2 MilWheat in good domain and Milwaukee No. 1 spring at
walkee do. No. 2 do. at 15 150. Chicago No. 2 spring at 24 45
a \$1 48, red winter at \$1 55. Corn lower; sales of 3,000
bushels No. 2 Western at 79c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western
held at 50c. Barley steady; sales of 6,000 bushels No. 3
Chicago at \$1 45; Canada held at \$1 55 a \$1 62. Barley
mait quiet; sales of Canada at \$1 75 a \$1 80. Provisions—
Mess pork sold at \$16 a \$16 50; hams, 12c.; shoulders, 8c.
a 9c. Lart—9%c. in tierces, 10c. in kegs and tubs.
Dressed hogs, 7%c. Other articles unchanged.

Flour dull and a shade
lower; sales of No. 2 white Wabash at \$1 59; No. 3 red.,
\$1 49; amber Michaga \$1 49%; February, \$1 49%; March,
\$1 53; No. 2 red, \$1 44; March, \$1 52; No. 3 red, \$1 33
and 1 35%. Corn in fair demand and lower at 66c. for high
mixed cash and February; March, 66c.; April, 66c.;
1 60; and 1 50 50. Receipts—16,000 bushels wheat,
3,000 do. corn, and 1,000 do. oats. Shipments—4,000
bushels wheat, 30,000 do. corn, and 10,000 do. oats.
Flour quiet and weak. Wheat duil and unsettled, clos-

# PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18, 1874.

Printing cloths—The market was a little firmer at the ose: sales of the Dast week 117,000 pieces, including leces of 56x60 to be made at 554c.; 65x6s seconds at 554c.; 64x64 common at 554c.; do standard, 57x6. cash; s. standards, 6c., for 50 to 80 days.

# IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

IMPORTANCE OF RETRENCHMENT.

What the Voice of the People May Accomplish.

### RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Iron Fingers of Trade-The Value. Extent and Cost of Our Inland System of Transportation.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Money, Stocks and Bonds-Contrasts and Results.

If there is any command that should be uttered from one end of the country to the other and be made to ring in Senators and Representatives assembled the people, it is embraced in the single word-Retrench! Congress should know that the people are earnest in this matter and de nand an immediate reduction of public expendi ture to a point consistent with that which existed before the war. There should be no postpone-ment—no waiting for the estimates for 1875. If in one or another governmental department a larger down at once-not in July. If economy will be good then it will be better now, while every dollar spent-by the government adds to its burdens and increases its financial difficulties and while

are insufficient to meet its payments. Would it be deemed prudent for a merchant who has been overtaken by disaster and finds his resource: diminished, to plan a system of economy for practice at some remote time and meanwhile maintain his usual costly expenditures by giving out "due bills" to meet the consequent deficiencies? Yet, is not this precisely what the government is doing to-day and has been doing for the last three months? If not prudent for the merchant, is it any more prudent for the government ? Up to this time it has been scarcely intimated in Congress that retrenchment should commence within six months. The "due bills" being issued meanwhile to meet deficiencies have none the less to be paid. They are in fact an immediate tax upon the people, inasmuch as they are enhancing prices and adding to public obligations. THERE IS DANGER.

however, that even after July retrenchment will prove a delusion, because it seems as if the Congressional committee whose duty it is to revise the stimates were met at every turn by the declaration of the interested departments, "This is impos sible! You will cripple the government!" It is possible, and the people are demanding that it shall take place and that Congress shall reduce the total expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, to a sum not exceeding, say \$20,000,000 in excess of the expenditures for the year ending

June 30, 1860. This would be an increase of 63 per cent—much larger, in proportion, than the corre-sponding increase of wealth and population since that period. The subject is too serious a one to be lost sight of for a moment. Capital and labor are alike interested in its achievement, and it only requires joint persistent effort to win.

of a number of Western lines, whose fiscal year ended on the 31st of December, are decidedly many difficulties with which they had to contend during the latter half of 1873. Milwaukee and St. Paul shows a gain of \$2,088,000, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy reports an increase of over more mileage than in 1872, and thus swelling their while making an excellent exhibit, has been obliged to part with its monopoly of the traffic on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cin cinnati Railroad and on Toledo and Wabash. Rock Island is also in mind, however, that nearly all of the immense trame which has given these lines employment is

HALP BUSINESS. The cars that were taxed to their utmost in moving grain returned empty. The shipment of tively light and unprofitable-a fact, by the way, that illustrates how slow is the process of recovery in commercial and manufacturing circles from the effects of the recent panic. Another feature is worthy of comment. Expenses have been largely reduced, and greater economy is being exercised in all the departments of the roads to a degree which compensates in a measure for the falling off of business. Indeed, it may be safely said that the railroads show more swift recuperation than any of the other industries of the country. Retrenching their outlay and suspending the building of additional miles of track, they have done precisely what a prudent merchant would have done under the circumstances, and have been rewarded with

in only one direction—from West to East. It is but

the . GRATIFYING RESULTS. It may be interesting to many of our readers to know that the whole railroad mileage of this country is now 71,564 miles; of second track and sidings, 13,512, or a grand total of single track of 85,076 miles. The number of companies in the United States is 850. Of locomotives there are 14.223; passenger, baggage and express cars, 13,725, and, freight cars 338,427. The total capital stock amounts to \$2,072,251,954 or \$28,966 per mile. The total funded and floating debt is \$1,999,741,597. and the total cost of railroads and equipments, \$3,728,416,958, or about \$52,099 per mile. During the year 1873, 4,190 miles of new road were built. The recent report of the New YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER COM-

for the year ending September 30, 1873, presents some figures which are being used to cast doubts upon the truth of the statement that the net earnings had increased \$2,350,624 over those for 1872. Thus it is said "that while the gross receipts have increased \$3,546,176, or about 13% per cent, the gross passenger and freight mileage has ncreased 245,712,939, or over 18 per cent. The latter fact is hardly consistent with a reduced 'wear and tear of road and machinery, as is represented in the comparison of these items, viz. :—

1872. Cost of maintaining road, &c. . . . . \$5,153,498

1872. Repairs to machinery . . . . . . . 4,150,599

The same items were in—
1973. Maintaining road, &c....\$4,233,489
1873. Repairs to machinery......3,353,376

1873. Reduction in cost from 1872......\$1,717,132 Against the immense increase noted above in amount of business." The suggestion is also made that "the item in 'New Construction' of \$2,304,747 might help to explain, and, if charged to the proper account, would have resulted in the report exhibiting a slight decrease of net earnings, in-

It is also stated "that as the bonded gebt has increased (including \$3,000,000 just issued) \$14,229,513, the annual interest charge will hereafter be The question is also suggested whether "the company have created a floating dept since the date of the report?" because, it is stated, that "the \$21,521 cash on hand September 30 could not have been made to pay the dividend of October 15, am made to pay the dividend of October 1s, amount-ing to \$3,577,132, and in fact was only a trifle of \$3,000 more than enough to pay the part due and uncalled dividends." Of course, there is an object in all these intimations, and it may be to induce a large short interest at the present price, in view of an intended rapid advance in the near future. We simply repeat them without comment.

A review of the import trade of New York for

the year 1873 shows a considerable decline from that of the preceding year. The total for 1873 amounts to \$398,558,175, against \$432,106,686 in ing out of consideration the specie movement of \$13,000,000 the decrease was \$46,559,914. The last quarter of the year, however, compares favorably with a similar period in 1872, and is strongly in dicative of recovery from the effects of the previous excess. The mount of goods actually marketed compare as toll ws:-

Eutered for consumption...\$196,959,418 \$170,145,207 Withdrawn from warehouse 154,073,905 162,438,653

Total marketed......\$351,633,323 332,583,260 \$21,682,360, against \$27,098,505 for December, 1872. The revenue collections of the port for the year were \$115,516,932, or \$21,000,000 less than the amount collected in 1872, but the receipts for December were only \$304,200 less than in 1872, a healthy sign. The decrease in customs for the last quarter of the year 1873 was \$5,188,969.

THE PINANCIAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK been unusually interesting because they were of a character calculated to give great activity to speculation and induce a belief in advancing prices. The reports of the New York Central and of the Lake Shore Railroad, until analyzed tended greatly to strengthen these, and, sympathetically, other stocks, while the statement toa Commodore Vanderbilt would, at an early to the Union Trust Company, the dattering condition of the banks, the prevailing ease of money, all came in as elements of the situation and ed to the sharp movements which characterized more or less of a selling process was observable and symptoms of an increasing "short" interest developed themselves, which were influential in somewhat depressing the market. It is note tained the raids made from time to time much better than their more ambitious neighbors, and came out of the week's broil with fewer scratches For the immediate future of stocks it is useless to predict. Everything depends on the determina tion of the money magnates, who have it in their power at the present moment to manipulate the narket in any direction they choose. The specu lation in

during the week was unattended by excitement, the transactions generally consisting of quick turns and small profits. The price, however, is steady, if not firm. The following table shows the

GOLD

Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing 
 Opening, Highest, Loncest.

 Monday, Jan. 12... 111%
 112%
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 Tuesday, Jan. 13... 111%
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 Wednesday, Jan. 14. 111%
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was offered on call loans freely, more indeed than could be used, and for two or three days the ruling rate has been 5 per cent, with exceptional business on the basis of 3 and 4 per cent-lower igures than were ever before known at this season of the year. There was a good demand for business paper, and prime names were marketed at 7 and 8 per cent. Foreign exchange closed strong, with rates advanced in consequence of the small supply of commercial bills. THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement was published in this column yesterday, but it contains so much of encouragement, it is such a picture of growth and confiquent lines of figures, such a compliment to the recuperative energy of the mercantile community, that we reproduce it to-day. It will be seen that the total liabilities have increased only \$11,497,600; \$21,897,000 last week, above the 25 per cent reserve, and that the increase of excess over last week was \$3,248,000. It is more than probable that these favorable figures will be repeated for some weeks to ernment reserve has not fairly entered the groover of circulation and its influence has been unappreciable, except in the artificial conditions of the stock market. The following is a comparison of the averages of the past two weeks:-

The following shows the relation between the

total reserve and the total liabilities :-Tot. reserve. \$83,605,700 \$89,728,500 Inc. \$6,122,800 Circulation... 27,169,300 27,093,800 Dec. 75,500 Deposits.... 219,668,600 231,241,100 Inc. 11,573,100 Tot.llab'ties \$246,837,300 \$258,334,900 Inc. 11,497,600 25 p.c. res've 61,709,325 64,583,725

95 n. c. res. 21.896.375 25.144.775 Inc. 3.248.40

STOCKS AND RAILWAY BONDS. features of the stock market and the causes whereby it was affected. An enormous business was done during the greater part of the week, with New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwest common, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Wabash and St. Paul as the leaders. There was more than usual activity also in C., C. and I. C. The failure of Lake Shore to pay its dividend was a source of great disappointment, Hundreds counted on the assurance that the dividend would not be passed, as the keynote of a still higher market, but the effect was a shaking in the entire speculative fabric, and the reaction from the highest point of the week was from 1 to 4 per cent. Investment securities during the week attracted not a little attention, and the advance showed that both foreign and home investors are employing their surpins capital in this excellent direction. Our old railroad bonds will always command investment, if for no other reason than that they represent the integrity and worth of the best and surest paying enterprises in the world. The tol-

lowing table shows the extreme PLUCTUATIONS FOR THE WEEK

In the leading printers.	Highest.	Lonnest.
N. Y. Central and H. R. stock.	10436	101
Harlem	1263	123
Erie	5114	4734
Lake Shore	84%	8036
Wabash	55 %	5236
Northwestern	61%	60
Northwestern preferred	73%	72
Rock Island	106	104%
Mil. and St. Paul	49%	47%
Mil. and St. Paul preferred	78	. 72
Ohio and Mississippi	35%	33 %
New Jersey Central	100%	99%
Union Pacific	30%	33 %
C., C. and I. C	3234	31
Hannibal and St. Joseph	04/2	31 1/4
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref:		4114
Pittaburg New Jersey Southern	09	86%
Panama	11714	115
Del., Lack. and Western	10112	9934
Western Union Telegraph	7836	75%
Pacific Mail.	43%	40
atlantic and Pacific preferred	1 14%	13
Consolidation Coal	46	44
PRICES ONE YEAR		

As a matter of interest to those who are fond of

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trasting					
le. show	ing the	price	of stoc	ks on	the co
ponding o					
bonging .	,. 0		Jan. 17, "	73. Je	in. 17. 19
Y. Cen. at	nd Hud.		10234		102
riem			116%		124
le			61 %		48
ke Shore			9234		80
bash			73		53
rthwester	m		81		60
rthwester	n pref		88		72
ck Island			111%		104
Wayne			92%		91
wankee a	ind St. Pi	ul	0274		. 48
wankee a	na st. P	tui pre	402		33
J. Cen	88	******	1033		100
ion Pacifi		•••••	36%		33
C. and I.	C		3834		31
tsburg	· · · · · · ·		90		88
nama			125		115
L. L. and	Western		98		100
setern I'm	ion		8334		75
cific Mail.			70%		40
THE HIGH	IRST AND	LOWE	ST PRICE	S BATT	BDAY.

The body and the body of the Baddy opposite the Baddy of		
and lowest prices of the day :-		
Opening.	Highest.	Low
N. Y. C. and H. R. stock c 10314	103%	10
Harlem125	125	15
Erie 50	50	
Lake Shore 83	8316	
Wabash 54	54%	
Northwestern 61%	80 1/4	
Northwestern prejerred 72%	7236	

CLOSING PRICES THREE O'CLOCK P. M., SATURDAY. West Un Tel... 75% a 76

Quicksilver ... 25% a 36

Quicksilver ... 25% a 36

Quicksilver ... 25% a 36

Quicksilver ... 25% a 35

Chi & N W ... 60

Adama Express 00

a 90% Chi & N W pref. 77

Adama Express 00

a 90% N Jer Cen... 99% a 10ek, Chi & N W pref. 77

Del, L & W ... 100% a 10ek, Chicago & R I ... 104%

Panama ... 114% a 116% Mill & St Paul... 47% a Pacific Mail... 49% a 41

New York Gen. 102% a 104. Toledos & Wab... 53% a 80%

Erie ... 48% a 46%

Hariem ... 124

a 125

Han & St Jo... 31% a 1144

Mar I /d & Min. 111% a 1114

Lake Shore ... 80% a 80%

C. C & I C ... 31

a Lake Shore ... 80%

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Again Lower-Flour Easter-Wheat Firm-Corn Dull-Oats Firmer-Pork Quiet-Lard Steadier-Coffee very Strong-Sugar Quiet-Spirits Turpen-

SATURDAY, Jan. 18-A P. M. The mercantile situation remains very much the same as it was a week ago. A fair degree of activity has prevailed in most departments of trade during the week, but there have been considerable ductuations in values, and some important changes in prices of some of the leading commodities. The hardware trade has ruled quiet, as also the dry goods trade, although there are increasing indications of a renewal of business at an early day. There have been some arrivals of out town purchasers, who evidently believe better bargains can be made now than after the spring session shall have been fairly inaugurated. But in most business centres trade has been only fair. The export movement of Amer ican produce has been rather moderate—but nevertheless the clearances of the week show fairly in both wheat and corn—prices fluctuating somewhat, but showing no material change, except in corn, which was consider-ably higher at the close of the week than it was a week ably higher at the close of the week than it was a week previously. The receipts of wheat during the week were tolerably heavy, remarkably so for this season of the year, when canal navization is suspended. But the railroads are moving more grain this winter than ever before, and the free receipts have at times interfered with the calculations of sellers very materially. On Saturday the markets were generally quiet but steady. On 'Change business was rather slack, taken as a whole, though a fair degree of activity prevailed in most departments. Flour was duil at somewhat reduced rates as compared with a week ago. Wheat was duil, but comparatively Floir was dull at somewhat reduced rates as compared with a week ago. Wheat was dull, but comparatively steady. Corn was quiet, and sold at some concession from the extreme rates paid during the week. Oats were fairly active for speculation at full prices. Provisions were quiet and easy at some concession from prices current a week ago. Freights ruled quiet and steady. Pork was quiet at about former prices. Land steady. Pork was quiet at about former prices. Lard ruled a shade firmer under moderate offerings. Cotton was offered for sale freely, and further concessions were made in prices in order to effect sales. Coffee was generally held for higher prices. Sugar was without actually held for higher prices. in prices.

ix.—The steamer from Rio is expected Monday

bags. The market to-day has been considera

market to-day has been considera

market to-day has been considera

tivity. Fetrosenn Fernance durc, without excession change in prices.

Correst.—The steamer from Rio is expected Monday with 9,000 bags. The market to-day has been considerably excited. Numerous bids, showing an advance, have been retused. There are but about 16,000 bags Rio and santos in first hands in New York, most of which is of common and medium grade. The stock in first hands in the country amounts to but 25,000 bags. The market closes with a strong upward tendency. No sales were to be successed to the strong the strong of the sales of the strong that the strong the sales of the

145 167-16 The quotations are based on cotton in store running is quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales sum up as follows:—

Wilmington, 346; Nortolk, 3,261; New York, 589; Boston, 174; Philadelphia, 168.

From ASD Grain.—Receipts—Flour, 14,479 bbls.; wheat, 94,960 bushels; corn, 45,000 do.; corn meal, 425 bbls, and 240 bags; costs, 50,175 bushels. And for the week ending—Flour, 95,189 bbls. wheat, 679,660 bals; corn, 188,850 do.; corn meal, 2,890 bbls. and 1,813 bags; costs, 151,845 bushels; barley, 1,590 do.; rye, 1,650 do. The flour market was dull and keavy and in some cases lower for low grades of shipping. The sales were confined to about was dull but unchanged. Buckwheat flour was moderately active at \$2 90 a \$5 for State and \$3 a \$3 20 for Pennsylvania per 100 lbs. Corn meal was quiet, with sales of but 500 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State.

\$4 75 a \$5 50
Superfine State.

6 00 a 6 50

| Total Delta | Section | Family
St. Louis, low extra
St. Louis, straight extra
St. Louis, choice double extra
St. Louis, choice family
California
Rye flour

Corn meal, Western. 42 a 4 60
Corn meal, Western. 450 a 5 60
Corn meal, Western. 450 a 5 60
Corn meal, Brandywine. 450 a 5 60
College and the sales were at tuil prices. The market was steadier and the sales were at tuil prices. The sales comprised about 120,000 bushels at \$1 64 a 51 62
for ungraded and No. 2 Chicago, \$1 64 for Milwankee in store; also No. 2 Milwankee, to arrive in 10 days, at \$1 64-\$5; car lots do., on the spot, at \$1 625; No. 2 Iowa, February delivery, at \$1 61. and white Indiana, in store, at \$175. Corn was duil, but prices were without decided change, closing at about 91c, a 35c, in store and adoat. The sales were about 98,000 bushels at 91c, a \$15c, in store, 35c. a 355c, a float for old mixed, 84c, a \$7c, for new mixed. Oats were active and firmer, closing at 63c, for mixed; 63c, a 65c, for white. Barley was firm but quiet. 10,000 bushels sold at \$1 70 for four-rowed State and \$1 85 for Canada, delivered; 500 bushels deray and Pennsylvania rye, on the track, were sold at \$1 80. Peas without activity; were generally held at \$1.0 for Canada, in bond, and \$1 25 for do., duty paid, packages free.

Parionara.—Beath creatily changed, were firm and tending upward. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain at 125d, per 60 lbs., 8,000 bushels do. (a transfer) at 12d, per 60 lbs.; 500 bales cotton at 13-32d, a 15-32d,; by said, 40,000 bushels grain at 112, per 60 lbs.; 500 bales cotton at 13-32d, a 15-32d,; by said, 40,000 bushels grain at 116, per 60 lbs.; 500 bales cotton at 13-32d, a 15-32d,; by said, 40,000 bushels grain at 116, per 60 lbs.; 500 bales cotton at 13-32d, a 15-32d,; by said, 40,000 bushels grain at 116, per 60 lbs.; 500 bales cotton at 13-32d, a 15-32d,; by said, 40,000 bushels grain at 116, per 60 lbs.; 500, by said, 40,000 upwells grain at 116, per 60 lbs.; 500, by said, 40,000 upwells grain at 116, per 60 lbs.; 500 bales

in extra mess at \$12 50 a \$15 50, 100 tierces extra India mess at \$25 50 a \$25 50 and \$20 tierces extra India mess at \$25 50 and \$20 tierces Philadella as from 7%c. a 5%c. per ib. and 150 bags Rangoon at 7%c. per lb.

per lb.

The market for raw was dull, but nominally many the second of business. Repeated was neglected and closed to some extent nominal was not be second of the s

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Morigages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway. A.—HASKINS & BRAINE, BROKERS, 11 BROAD or on margin; Frivileges negotiated on responsible firms, which can be used as east margin, thus enabling any one with small capital to speculate with little risk. Ex-planatory circulars mailed.

FUND OF \$40,000, TO BUY GOOD SECOND MORT-gages on improved Real Estate; also Estate and ther Moneys to loan on Pirst Mortgage.
EDMUND COFFIN, 77 Cedar street.

A —LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROAD, way.—Stock and Gold Privileges; also Double Privileges in Stocks and Gold. All contracts signed by members of Stock Exchange or responsible parties. Stocks bought and sold against these contracts in place of margin, enabling persons of small means to speculate, with but little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed to any address.

A .-PUTS AND CALLS: \$10 TO \$100 INVESTED IN them often pays \$100 to \$1,000; the only safe method of operating in Wall street, on limited capital, rally explained in 32 page Pamphlet, mailed free to any address; orders executed on margins.

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Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, New York.

A LEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY SECURE A capital for incorporated companies, merchants, manufacturers, mines. Our Register contains many names possessing various amounts for investments.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY, 112 and 114 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1874—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of \$5 and unwards, which have been on deposit for one or more months user previous to January 1, will be credited and paid on and atter Wednesday, January 2.

All interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank books in German, French and English.

and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank books in German, French and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
B. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. DEFINIOR A. BUSCH, SCHOLLER STRUCK A. BUSCH, STRUCK A. BUSCH, STRUCK A. BUSCH STRUCK A. BUSCH

TOR SALE—
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
7, 8 AND 10 PER CENT
City and County Bonds,
Railroad Bonds,
City Railroad Stocks,
and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 19 to 20 per
cent, at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 45 Pine street, New York,
No. 8.—Investment Securities our specialty 22 years,
NAT IN THE NEW YORK STOCK

FOR SALE-A SEAT IN THE NEW YORK STOCK Exchange. Address STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT. Herald office.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers, No. 12 Wall street, make dealings in Government Bonds and Gold a specialty. Interest allowed on deposits. Stocks bought on commission for cash. HAVANA BANKERS, "HAVANA BONDS."-SPAN ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD Mortgages, without bouns. Principals desiring EITHER TO BORROW OR INVEST, on first class mortgages or other securities, can be suited; confidentially it desired. H. L. GRAPH, & Exchange place.

applicants should bring abstract of title.
WARREN S. WILKEY & CO.,
No. 5 Beekman street, rooms 18 and 49.

No. 5 Beckman street, rooms 18 and 49.

OFFICE OF THE
Manufacturers' and Builders'
Fire Insurance Company,
207 Broadway, corner Fulton street.
New York, Jan. 14, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the
usual semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, payable
on and after the 19th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.—ROBERT H
GALLAHER, formerly President of Gallaher's Even
ing Stock Exchange, No. 6 Wall street, negotiates privileges on gold and stocks. He also buys and seils all kinds
of Securities on commission.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, WEST TWENTY-THIRD street, near Eighth avenue, have declared their usual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable January 20. The business of this bank increased more than one-half; in safety equal to the best institutions. Money deposited or drawn at any time: interest from date of deposit, thus saving accounts opened or transferred to this bank from loss of interest. Deposits before January 20 draw interest from January 1. Accounts opened of any amount and drawn against by check when oestreet. Bank open till 8 o'clock, P. M. C. B. LEBARON, President. I. M. Parkesk, Secretary. TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, WEST TWENTY THIRD street, near Eighth avenue, have declared their

WANTED-ANY PART OF 25,000 SHARES OF THE Preferred Stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. Please address, stating price for same, which may be at seller's option, not longer than 15 days, box 5,422 New York Post office.

\$10,000-TO PURCHASE A FIRST MORTGAGE on Brooklyn or Westchester; \$25,00 to ban on city property; \$15,00) to purchase Second Mort. SAWAED & LEAVITT, 64 Wall street. \$25,000 TO LOAN-ON BOND AND MORT gage, first class city improved Property term three years, in sums of \$10,000 and \$15,000.

C. E. HAYDEN, 47 William street.

\$30.000.—JOHN S. PIERCE, 105 BROADWAY, the work of the state of the st

Brooklyn and Westchester county.

\$52.500 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, on New York city improved Property, in sums of \$5,000 and upwards; private dwellings preferred : one per cent commission and attorney's fees for searching title.

CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street. \$54.000 TO LOAN-ON BOND AND MORT-gage on first class improved City Prop-erty; good First and Second Mortgages cashed. J. R. LEAYCRAFT, 597 Sixth avenue. \$75.000 TO LOAN-ON BEAL RETATE IN this city, in sums of \$6,000 and upwards, for a term of years, "without hous," \$6,000 and upwards, JOHN F. CONKEY, 162 Broadway, room 9.

\$100.000 -TRUST PUNDS TO LOAN, ON first class city Property, sums to suit, without bonus; also money for Pirst and Second Mortagaes.

\$175.000 TO LOAN-ON BROWN STONE Houses and Stores; Becoud Mortagaes RICHARD V. HARNETT.

111 Broadway, room F, basement. \$200.000 TO INVEST ON MORTGAGE, IN VA-erty: ample legal expenses; one to five years, C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON. John R. Payson, twenty-one years of age, a

plumber by occupation, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night on complaint of Wilhour on Saturday night on complaint of Wil-liam Ryan, who charges the prisoner with hav-ing stolen \$30 from him. The two men were in a liquor store in Bridge street, Brooklyn, where they had been drinking together. Upon leaving the place Payson borrowed \$3 from his companion and subsequently, as alleged, thrust his hand into the pocket of his friend and abstracted therefrom the amount named above. Payson is locked up to await examination before Justice Waish to-day.

Michael Montgomery, or No. 98 Imlay street, and W. Tooner, of No. 106 Atlantic street, were soverely injured on Saturday afternoon while working at Woodruff association's stores, Commercial what, Brooklyn. They were engaged in losding a vessel with sail, and were pushing a car laden with that article along a tramway leading from the second story of the warehouse to the vessel when the treesle work gave, way precipitating the men to the dock. They were badly injured, and were removed to the Long Island College Hosnital.

SOUTH AMERICA. Peruvian Citizen Anxiety Concerning Cubs-Report of a Declaration of Was with Symptoms of Distrust-Presiden-

Foreign Diplomacy. LIMA, Dec. 20, 1873. Awaiting with the utmost eagerness the news might be assumed towards Spain by the Cabinet at Washington, the people of Peru were sorely disappointed when, on the 17th inst., it was announced that some person had cut the telegraph wires between Lima and Payta. Had the offending individual been within reach one of the telegraph poles would probably have been burdened with his body. But all things have an end. On the afternoon of the 19th of this month arrived the steamer lama from Panama, conveying the intelligence that the United States had declared war against Spain, and that a powerful squadron under the Stars and Stripes was, on the 1st inst., within sight of Santiago de Cuba, steaming rapidly towards that scene of the late dreadful massacre and murder. The iespatch was immediately wired up from Callac to His Excellency President Pardo, and this funcpeccadilloes be what they may—lost no time in con-gratulating the Cuban representative here on the hopeful prospect of the colonial horizon. Doubters there always are—the telegram from Jamaica to was snoken of and it was stated that Castelar had given up Duba to her fate, from the reckless in-

bloodthirsty volunteers. We will know the truth by the steamer due here on the 23d of the present month.

CUBAN SENTIMENT.

On the receipt of the first welcome despatch the numerous Cutan residents of Lima—a class of men who, in a singularly short time, have gained popularity and standing in Peru—might have been seen at all the prominent lounging places of the city, who will with excitement and loud in their protestations of gratitude to the government of the "Great Republic." It was noticed, however, by those who took the trouble investigate the intimate convictions of the Cubans, that there existed a certain dread regarding the question of annexation a sine qua non? was universally demanded. Unable to lathom the policy of the American Department of State the interrogatory was not to be readily solved.

South American Policy.

The peculiar phase of the imbroglio with respect to these republics of the west coast now arises. They, it is true, have signed no armistice with Spain; on the contrary, when the new state of anairs was declared in that most remarkable republic, Peru, Chill and Bolivia anxiously awaited the steps that might be taken by the government at Madrid towards an elucidation of the intricacles of the situation. Nothing was done; the same state quo remains in force, and it is doubtful it the allied Pacific Republics can prove to be of advantage to their struggling sister of the Antilles. Their coperation, at all times weak, may not now be required; but it may be truthully asserted that the government of Peru is ready to aid the patriots of Cuba, as far as the circumscribed means at tapower may permit its action. The telegram from Payta announcing the final stand taken by the United States wil it's arrive until several hours after the departure of this despatch. To say that our anxiety is at boiling point would not be underrating the fact.

A FORCED LOAN.

On the 18th instant a decree was published by the Executive, which calls for the first forced loan ever

our anxiety is at boiling point would not be underrating the fact.

A FORCED LOAN.

On the 18th instant a decree was published by the Executive, which calls for the first ioroced loan ever exacted directly by a legal government of Peru. By this instrument all banks issuing notes are obliged to invest seventy per cent of their paid-up capital in the treasury bonds of the republic, these bonds to be given at minety-two per cent, with eight per cent interest, and recember of the per cent, with eight per cent of paid up capital is to be held in reserve by the banks in coin or bullion, and any bank not conforming to this decree will be regarded as out of the market by the government, and its notes will not be received in payment of any dues by the national exists in Peru. The perfect good faith that has marked the proceedings of the powerful banks established in the capital and in the provinces, and the intimate knowledge possessed by the bolders of the obligations issued by the banks as to the solvency and power of these great contributors to the public welfare, have to the present proved to be sufficient to thoroughly guarantee their prosperity. Now the government, in order to sell its bonds otherwise not disposable, threatens the banks that if they do not purchase this paper their notes will be held as worthless. The banks view this unexpected measure with distrust and distant.

As has been already mentioned in previous communications, the situation of Bolivia remains unchanged. An effort was made to bring forward General Quevedo, a prominent member of the opposition party, as a candidate for the Portfolio of War, but, owing to the lears of the President's advisers, the plan failed. The extraordinary Congress, shortly since dissolved in Sucre, did all that was possible to relieve the nation from some of its financial embarrassments. The budget was reduced, to the detriment of the State pensioners; additional contributions were ordered on the exportation of minerals from the cosast and of live stock from the inter

try, thereby preventing collusion an and last, but by no means least, the nel Ballivian, the President, w rapidly. Periect peace prevailed.

# CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Filibuster Steamer General Sherman Awaiting Conveyance to the United States-Considerations of Law Previous To and After Condemnation-Local Politics and the Legislative PANAMA, Jan. 9, 1874.

The United States ship Wyoming is at Aspinwall, but will leave for Key West in a few days. She only awaits the completion of a few repairs to be made on the flituster steamer General Sherman, which is ordered to the United States. It will be remembered that the General Sherman was taken by Commander Cushing, United States Navy, for coming into Aspinwall harbor flying the Hondura-flag, after committing depredations on the coast of Guatemala and Honduras, while the only legal papers she had on board were her American register and ner clearance from Aspinwall.

QUESTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION. The Isthmus authorities took possession of her The Isthmus authorities took possession of her papers at the time of her seizure by the Wyoming, and they now refuse to deliver them, asserting that an American man-of-war had no right to seize her in Colombian waters, that the question should be adjudicated here, and the vessel, if condemned, be declared to belong to Colombia. Notwithstanding the non-delivery of the papers, the Sherman will leave for New York, and the other matters will be of easy settlement diplomatically. At the time she was seized the Colombian government was entirely helpless—fighting in this city had hardly ceased—and could not have stopped the Sherman had she wished to put to sea.

Congress is about to meet in Bogota, but no measures of importance have been mentioned as likely to be brought forward. It is probable that a proposition will be made to form the Isthmus of Panama into a national territory, but it is not likely that the project will become a law of the land. Politics are at a discount at present, and after all the turmoil of last year the new one opens with every prospect of its being a quest one.

Yaviza, the chief town in the province of Darien, whence is derived almost the whole of the indiarubber produced on the Isthmus, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Damage was done to an amount variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$120,000.

The last steamer from Central America brought. papers at the time of her seizure by the Wyoming,

The last steamer from Central America brought no news of importance. Political complications appear to be thickening, and at any moment we may hear of the commencement of a series of even more sanguine conficts than the one which control at sea the other day in Amapala.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL PLAG.

The United States ship Omaha is still in harbor, instructions have been received to keep her ready for sea.

THE CARE-HOPPER ELECTION CONTEST. The investigation of the alleged frauds by which

The investigation of the alleged frands by which Adam Carr contends that John Hopper was elected State Senator over him has fall by a majority of 28 votes, was commenced in Paterson en Saturday, before Judge Barkalow, as Master in Chancery. There were 200 witnesses in attendance. Mr. Jonathan Dixon, of Jersey City, appeared as counsel for Mr. Carr, while Senator Hopper conducted his own case and was assisted by A. B. Woodruff and Mr. James Evans. The examination went no further than proving the service of the preliminary legal papers, and was brought to a sudden and unexpected termination by the elucidation of the fact that one of the most important of these preliminary notices served upon Mr. Hopper was utterly devod of the necessary signature. This upset everything that had been done and put the matter back to where it started, it will be eight of ten days before the axamination can be lagally commenced again.